FIFTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR JOSEPH FOREST PRODUCTS SUPERFUND SITE WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON

Prepared by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
Seattle, Washington

R. David Allnutt, Acting Division Director
Superfund & Emergency Management Division
U.S. EPA, Region 10

9/24/19
Date

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS 2

I. INTRODUCTION 3

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM 4

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY 5

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW 10

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS 11

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT 12

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents? 12

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid? 12

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy? 12

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS 13

VII. PROTECTIVNESS STATEMENT 14

VIII. NEXT REVIEW 15

APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST 16

APPENDIX B – FIGURES 17

APPENDIX C – PUBLIC NOTICE 21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FYR	Five-Year Review
IAG	Interagency Agreement
ICs	Institutional Controls
JFP	Joseph Forest Products
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RAO	Remedial Action Objectives
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
Site	Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site
TBC	To be considered
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
UU/UE	Unlimited use and unrestricted exposure

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in five-year review reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this five-year review pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP)(40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the fifth FYR for the Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site (Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the previous FYR dated September 30, 2014. The FYR has been prepared due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE). The Site consists of one sitewide Operable Unit (OU), of which an approximate one acre area contains hazardous substances and will be addressed in this FYR

The Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site Five-Year Review was led by Jacob Moersen, the EPA's Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the Site. Participants included Jo Gallaher, EPA Community Involvement Specialist and Ted Yackulic, EPA attorney. The property owner, Calvin Henry, was notified of the initiation of the FYR. The review began on 12/10/2018.

Site Background

The Site is located about 3/4 mile northwest of the City of Joseph, in Wallowa County, Oregon. The Site is approximately 18 acres and encompasses a former wood-treating facility located at the site of a former lumber mill. The Wallowa River flows within 400 feet of the Site at its closest point to the east.

Joseph Forest Products (JFP) operated a wood treatment facility at the Site from 1974 to 1985 using a vacuum-pressure (retort) treatment process and water-based chromated copper arsenate preservative. The treatment building and surrounding buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1974, resulting in an estimated loss of 200 gallons of concentrated treatment paste and 3,000 gallons of treatment solution. It is assumed that the material was washed onto nearby soil during fire fighting operations. JFP resumed treatment operations in 1977. The company filed for bankruptcy and ceased operations in 1985.

The buildings were demolished in 1993 through a removal action performed under an interagency agreement (IAG) with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). A total of 1,642 tons of soil and debris were disposed at the ESI hazardous waste disposal facility and 4,801 tons of contaminated soil and debris were disposed at the Finley Buttes special waste landfill in Oregon.

The groundwater aquifer underlying the Site is a source of drinking water and the dominant groundwater flow direction is to the north. There is a natural spring on the Site. Two developed springs located approximately 4,000 feet north of the Site supply municipal water to the City of Enterprise (population 1,950). The Site is located within the City of Enterprise Watershed Protection Area.

Current zoning for the property is industrial but there are no current industrial activities at the site. The property is currently used as pasture for cattle and for growing hay. The owner resides on the adjacent property to the east. According to the Wallowa County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the purpose of this zoning is to provide areas for industrial activities which may require large land areas and to preserve those areas from being developed with such uses as residential that would inhibit or eliminate the future potential for industrial development. In establishing cleanup requirements for the Site, the EPA assumed that the Site would remain industrial.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

SITE IDENTIFICATION		
Site Name: Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site		
EPA ID: ORD068782820		
Region: 10	**State:** OR	**City/County:** Wallowa
SITE STATUS		
NPL Status: Deleted		
Multiple OUs? No	**Has the site achieved construction completion?** Yes	
REVIEW STATUS		
Lead agency: EPA		
Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Jacob Moersen		
Author affiliation: US EPA Region 10		
Review period: 12/10/2018 - 9/3/2019		
Date of site inspection: 9/3/2019		
Type of review: Statutory		
Review number: 5		
Triggering action date: 9/30/2014		
Due date *(five years after triggering action date)*: 9/30/2019		

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

Arsenic, chromium and copper were the hazardous contaminants of concern in soil and in groundwater at the Site. The primary routes of exposure were the ingestion of metals in groundwater and direct contact with contaminated soil and debris. For the protection of human health, the Record of Decision (ROD) identified Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for arsenic and chromium. The ROD also identified soil cleanup levels for arsenic, chromium and copper, and that the cleanup of soil to the arsenic cleanup level would also achieve chromium and copper cleanup levels. For arsenic in surface soil, the risk-based remedial action objective (RAO) was 1×10^{-5} industrial preliminary remediation goal (PRG) which was approximately equal to the 1×10^{-4} residential PRG. For arsenic in subsurface soil, the risk-based RAO was 1×10^{-4} industrial PRG. Chromium VI and copper in both surface and subsurface soils had a non-cancer Hazard Index of 1.0. Groundwater Cleanup Levels for arsenic and chromium VI are the MCLs. See Table 1 for additional details.

Response Actions

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) issued JFP a Notice of Violation for unauthorized disposal and storage of hazardous waste in 1985. JFP responded by removing empty containers and arranging for disposal of chemical wastes on site.

The EPA conducted a site inspection (SI) in 1985 and 1986 which included monitoring well installation and sample collection of soil, surface water and groundwater. The principal contamination of concern was elevated levels of metals in soil, primarily arsenic, chromium, and copper. In addition, the SI results indicated detectable levels of metals in some groundwater and surface water samples.

The Site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. The EPA conducted a remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) at the Site from 1990 to 1992. Based on the results of the first phase of RI activities, the EPA determined that a removal action was necessary because the highly contaminated soils posed a threat to the groundwater pathway. A removal action was performed in 1991. Approximately 1,068 tons of highly contaminated soils (up to 104,000 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg] arsenic) adjacent to the treatment building and drip pad were excavated and transported off-site for disposal. During the excavation it was determined that the treatment building foundation and soil beneath the building were also contaminated, and that the contaminated material could not be removed without demolishing the treatment building. The EPA cleanup contractor performed quarterly monitoring of the monitoring wells, on-site spring, and City of Enterprise water supply springs.

Although there were detectable levels of metals in the on-site wells, there was no evidence of contamination of the City water supply.

The EPA issued a Proposed Plan describing the preferred alternative for cleanup in 1992. The EPA issued a ROD on September 30, 1992 which included excavation of contaminated surface and subsurface soil to specified cleanup levels, demolition of the treatment building, decontamination of the drip pad and treatment equipment, and off-site disposal of soils and debris. The ROD identified removal of underground storage tanks (USTs) for disposal or salvage as scrap metal. Contaminated soil would be excavated and disposed off-site. Other activities included removal of asbestos from the abandoned wood drying building and off-site disposal in a trench meeting regulatory requirements for asbestos waste disposal. The ROD selected institutional controls (ICs) including deed restrictions or use of an environmental notice to ensure appropriate consideration of Site conditions in future land use decisions.

A two-year groundwater monitoring program was included to verify that contaminant levels in all on-site wells and the City of Enterprise water supply allowed for unlimited use.

The cleanup levels for the site were developed based on risk-based remedial action objectives in the ROD. The levels established for arsenic were 36 mg/kg for surface soils and 336 mg/kg for subsurface soils beneath the treatment building (an area less than one-half acre adjacent to the concrete drip pad). Levels established for chromium and copper were 1,351 mg/kg and 10,000 mg/kg, respectively. The ROD noted that the cleanup level established for surface soil would allow industrial use of the Site in all areas, and residential use in all portions of the Site except for the treatment building area and under the drip pad.

Remedial Action Objectives

The ROD identified the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):

1. Direct contact exposures: Prevent ingestion of contaminants of concern through direct contact exposures to contaminated soil and debris.

2. Source control: Prevent migration of arsenic and chromium from soil resulting in groundwater concentrations above MCLs.

3. Groundwater: Prevent ingestion of arsenic and chromium in excess of MCLs.

Cleanup Levels

Cleanup levels specified in the ROD are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1 – Cleanup Levels Identified in ROD, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site

Medium	Chemical of Concern	Cleanup Level	Source of Cleanup Level
Groundwater	Arsenic	50 ug/L	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act MCL (the current standard is 10 ug/L)
	Chromium	100 ug/L	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act MCL
Surface Soil	Arsenic	36 mg/kg	Risk-Based RAO (1×10^{-5} industrial PRG which is approximately equal to the 1×10^{-4} residential PRG)
	Chromium VI	1,351 mg/kg	Non-cancer Hazard Index 1.0
	Copper	10,000 mg/kg	Non-cancer Hazard Index 1.0
Subsurface Soil (i.e., deeper than three feet)	Arsenic	336 mg/kg	Risk-Based RAO (1×10^{-4} industrial PRG)
	Chromium VI	1,351 mg/kg	Non-cancer Hazard Index 1.0
	Copper	10,000 mg/kg	Non-cancer Hazard Index 1.0

Note:
PRG = Preliminary Remediation Goal
ug/L = micrograms per liter

Note: subsurface soil is not protective of all uses (i.e., residential).

Remedy

The ROD selected a remedy for the Site that included excavating contaminated soils to specified cleanup levels, demolishing the existing treatment building, decontaminating process equipment, and transporting contaminated soil and debris to an approved off-site disposal facility. The remedy was designed to significantly reduce exposure to the contaminated soils, debris, and equipment. The goal of the selected remedy was to remove and remediate soils and debris to levels that are protective of human health and the environment.

Remedy Components:

- Excavation of contaminated surface and subsurface soil to specified cleanup levels, demolition of the treatment building, decontamination of the drip pad and treatment equipment, and off-site disposal of soils and debris. Soil classified as a hazardous waste would be treated as required to meet the land disposal requirements and disposed in a permitted Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste disposal facility.
- Excavation of abandoned USTs, decontamination of the USTs if any residuals are present, and transport of the USTs off-site for disposal or salvage as scrap metal. Soil samples would be collected from beneath the tanks and analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons as required by DEQ tank closure regulations. If soil contamination is discovered, contaminated soil would be excavated and disposed off-site. The excavation would be backfilled with clean soil.
- Removal of asbestos from the abandoned wood drying building and placing it into sealable plastic bags. After all materials have been removed, the wall surfaces would be vacuumed. Asbestos containing wastes would be disposed of off-site in a trench meeting regulatory requirements for asbestos waste disposal.
- Use of ICs such as deed restrictions, or use of an environmental notice, to ensure appropriate consideration of Site conditions in future land use decisions.

Status of Implementation

Remedy implementation began in March 1993. EPA executed an IAG with the USACE to conduct the cleanup as a removal action.

- The treatment building was torn down and completely removed and internal tanks were relocated to a staging area for cleaning. Contaminated pipes and pump equipment were stockpiled for disposal. The concrete slab and sump were broken and removed to a stockpile area.
- The mixing tank, solution holding tank and retort vessel from the treatment building were cleaned using a vacublast system. The tanks were inspected prior to being picked up by a local scrap dealer for recycling. Decontamination of the drip pad was completed using the vacublast equipment.
- Asbestos fabric removal was completed and a penetrating encapsulant was applied to the support beams and walls of the lumber drying building by an asbestos certified subcontractor.
- The underground storage tanks were removed and disposal was completed in accordance with State of Oregon requirements.
- Excavation of contaminated soils above specified cleanup levels, off-site disposal of contaminated soils and debris, and backfilling was completed in May 1993. A total of 1,642 tons of soil and debris was disposed at the ESI hazardous waste disposal facility and 4,801 tons of contaminated soil and debris was disposed at the Finley Buttes special waste landfill.

Only a small area (approximately one acre) contains hazardous substances including the area underneath the drip pad and excavated/backfilled areas adjacent to the drip pad. The remaining area of the site is protective of residential uses.

Post-Construction Monitoring/Operation and Maintenance

EPA and DEQ conducted semi-annual groundwater and surface water monitoring after completion of construction. The primary purpose of the monitoring was to verify that the City's water supply has been adequately protected from any residual contamination associated with the site. The results from samples collected by EPA and DEQ since the cleanup was completed showed that none of the monitoring well locations or springs had measured levels of metal concentrations above the MCL or Secondary MCL for either total or dissolved metals. Arsenic was detected in four monitoring wells, but did not exceed the MCL of 50 ug/L that was in effect at the time; most concentrations were less than 5 ug/L, with a maximum of 14 ug/L. The detected arsenic levels were consistent with previous monitoring results that have shown arsenic to be a naturally occurring element in groundwater at the site. Arsenic was not detected in the City's water supply springs. DEQ completed the final round of groundwater and surface water sampling in 1996. EPA and DEQ subsequently determined that the groundwater and surface monitoring required by the ROD had been completed and no further monitoring was required.

The concrete drip pad is still present at the site. The excavated areas to the north and west of the drip pad have been backfilled to grade and large rock placed on top as a visual and physical barrier. There are no ongoing cleanup operations or operation and maintenance of facilities at the Site. Any changes to land use will continue to be evaluated during the five-year review process.

Institutional Controls

The ROD required a deed restriction or an environmental notice to ensure appropriate consideration of Site conditions in future land use decisions. The majority of the Site, including all of the surface soils on Tax Lot 1000 and most of Tax Lot 802, were cleaned to levels that allowed unrestricted use. The exception was the area on Tax Lot 802 adjacent to the drip pad, a large concrete structure, where subsurface levels of contamination were based on levels that allowed for industrial use. In addition, there may be some contamination beneath the drip pad. ICs are required only on the subsurface area beneath the drip pad and areas immediately adjacent to the drip pad where the former treatment building was located.

EPA conducted a title search as part of the third five-year review. The title search identified the "effect of EPA cleanup activities" as an encumberance on the property "including any notice to the public on the extent of the cleanup efforts taken on the property." The summary of Site activities included with the current version of the deed, however, did not specifically identify the drip pad area subsurface contamination or any special handling requirements if the subsurface soils are disturbed. In order to be protective in the long-term, EPA believes that the existing environmental notice needs to be supplemented to provide this information and ensure that is considered in future land use decisions and activities.

IC Summary Table

Table 2: Summary of Planned and/or Implemented ICs

Media, engineered controls, and areas that do not support UU/UE based on current conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date (or planned)
Soil	Yes	Yes	Tax Lot #802	To ensure appropriate consideration of Site conditions in future land use decisions, especially regarding the drip pad area	Deed restriction or environmental notice; 8/30/2022.

Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance

The only operations and maintenance (O&M) activities required are related to ensuring institutional controls are being complied with as part of the FYR process.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the **last** five-year review as well as the recommendations from the **last** five-year review and the current status of those recommendations.

Table 3: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2014 FYR

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
Sitewide	Protective	The remedy at the Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site currently protects human health and the environment because all current threats at the Site have been addressed and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks have been controlled through excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and debris. Current site use is consistent with the remedial action and local zoning regulations. However[1], in order to ensure the remedy remains protective in the longterm, an equitable servitude or deed restriction that runs with the land and limits use of the drip pad area to uses consistent with the level of cleanup achieved (i.e. industrial uses), needs to be recorded with the County office that maintain title records for Joseph, Oregon. EPA continues to work with the current property owner to ensure that such a limitation on property use is recorded. EPA anticipates that it will be able to execute and record the appropriate title record document. In the meantime, and as noted above, zoning does not allow residential use of the property and current information indicates that the remedy is otherwise functioning as required.

Table 4: Status of Recommendations from the 2014 FYR

OU #	Issue	Recommendations	Current Status	Current Implementation Status Description	Completion Date (if applicable)
Sitewide	Existing environmental notice needs to be supplemented or replaced to provide information and ensure that it is considered in future land use decisions and activities.	Supplement or replace existing environmental notice to clearly identifiy the drip pad area subsurface contamination and handling requirements if the subsurface soils are disturbed and to ensure that future use of this area is consistent with the cleanup level achieved by the implemented remedial action.	Ongoing	The EPA will continue to work with the current property owner to supplement or replace the existing environmental notice to ensure that it is adequately protective for current and future users of this Site.	incomplete

[1] The 2014 FYR protectiveness determination was "protective" but should have been "short-term protective." This reassessment is based on the protectiveness statement which states in part that, "in order to ensure the remedy remains protective in the longterm, an equitable servitude or deed restriction that runs with the land and limits use of the drip pad area to uses consistent with the level of cleanup achieved (i.e. industrial uses), needs to be recorded."

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

A public notice was made available on the Site's webpage (**https://www.epa.gov/superfund/joseph-forest-products**) and published in the Wallowa Chieftan on April 17, 2019. The notification announced the start of the five-year review and invited the public to submit comments to EPA. No comments were received.

EPA contacted DEQ and the landowner to provide them with an opportunity to discuss the status of the remedy and identify any concerns. A phone interview was conducted with the landowner on March 27, 2019. He indicated support for EPA's efforts in performing the five-year review and did not express any concerns. He reported using the property to raise cattle and grow hay. He described the drip pad as partially covered with mulch, and reported no depressions in the soil adjacent to the drip pad to indicate settling. There was no reported activity on the Site that involved contact with subsurface soil. The property owner stated he had no plans to change the future use of the property.

EPA contacted the City of Enterprise to discuss monitoring records for the city water supply springs. A city representative reported that were no exceedances of current MCLs based on their monitoring results.

Upon completion, the FYR will be made available on the Site's web page and in SEMS.

Data Review

No new data was collected. No further monitoring or O&M, besides monitoring of the IC, are required.

Site Inspection

The EPA project manager and site attorney performed a site inspection on September 3, 2019. The Site is zoned industrial and currently used to raise cattle and grow hay. The drip pad area is used for storage of agricultural-related supplies and equipment. Current and previous aerial photos were also compared, and there appeared to be no visual changes to the Site since the last five-year review.

The current and intended use of the property is an acceptable use of the property considering the final cleanup levels allow residential use of the property in all areas except for the drip pad area. At the completion of the cleanup, large rock was placed as backfill on the areas with residual subsurface contamination to clearly identify these areas in the event there was any future excavation on these portions of the Site. The additional fill material provides additional protection and greatly reduces the likelihood of exposure from direct contact with residual contamination.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:
The results of the property owner interview and review of documents, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), and risk assumptions, indicates that the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD with the exception of the institutional controls. The excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and debris has achieved the remedial action objectives to prevent direct contact with or ingestion of contaminants, to prevent migration of arsenic and chromium from soil resulting in groundwater concentrations above MCLs, and to prevent ingestion of arsenic and chromium in excess of MCLs. In order to be protective in the long-term, EPA believes that the existing environmental notice needs to be supplemented to identify the drip pad area subsurface contamination and handling requirements if the subsurface soils are disturbed and to ensure that property uses conducted in the area where the drip pad is located are consistent with the level of protection provided by the implemented remedial action.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:
Since the remedy selection, there have been two minor changes to chromium toxicity values. For chromium VI, the reference dose (RfD) was changed in 1998 to 0.003 mg/kg-day from the 0.005 mg/kg-day used in the baseline risk assessment. For chromium III, the RfD was changed to 1.5 mg/kg-day (from the 1.0 mg/kg-day used), and the RfC was withdrawn.

EPA evaluated these changes in the 2014 FYR and determined that the chromium concentrations remaining in Site soils would meet a revised cleanup level based on this new toxicity information. Thus, the remedy is still protective.

Since the remedy selection, there has also been a change in the MCL for arsenic which was originally 50 ug/L. Semi-annual groundwater monitoring was discontinued following the evaluation period prescribed by the ROD and based on the results that showed no monitored exceedance of MCLs. The data was re-reviewed for the second five-year review because the MCL for arsenic had been lowered to 10 ug/L. Although arsenic was detected in specific groundwater wells during the post-cleanup monitoring period, it was not detected in the City's water supply springs. City of Enterprise monitoring records for the city water supply springs reported that there were no exceedances of current MCLs based on their most recent monitoring results. Although the cleanup level selected in the ROD is not protective, the change in the arsenic MCL does not affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

QUESTION C: Has any **other** information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

Question C Response:
No.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues/Recommendations
OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:
The site does not have multiple OUs, Sitewide, there are no issues or recommendations.

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:				
OU(s): Sitewide	**Issue Category: Institutional Controls**			
	Issue: EPA reviewed the warranty deed that was previously recorded as part of the 2008 five-year review and the assessment of institutional controls for this five-year review and determined that it did not include specific information regarding subsurface contamination in the drip pad area.			
	Recommendation: Supplement or replace existing environmental notice to clearly identify the drip pad area subsurface contamination and handling requirements if the subsurface soils are disturbed and to ensure future uses are consistent with the level of protection achived by the implemented remedial action.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	**Affect Future Protectiveness**	**Party Responsible**	**Oversight Party**	**Milestone Date**
No	Yes	Other (Owner)	EPA	9/30/2022

OTHER FINDINGS

Five-year reviews will continue, per CERCLA, as long as waste remains on-site at levels that does not allow for UU/UE.

VII. PROTECTIVNESS STATEMENT

Sitewide Protectiveness Statement
Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at the Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site currently protects human health and the environment because all current threats at the Site have been addressed and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks have been controlled through excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and debris. Current site use is consistent with the remedial action. However, in order to ensure the remedy remains protective in the longterm, an equitable servitude or deed restriction that runs with the land and limits use of the drip pad area to uses consistent with the level of cleanup achieved (i.e. industrial uses), needs to be recorded with the County office that maintains title records for Joseph, Oregon. EPA continues to work with the current property owner to ensure an adequate title document is recorded. EPA anticipates that it will be able to execute and record the appropriate title record document. In the meantime, zoning does not allow residential use of the property and current information indicates that the remedy is otherwise functioning as required.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next five-year review report for the Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST

Final On-Scene Coordinator's Report, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) February 1993.

Fourth Five-Year Review, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site, EPA September 2014.

Notice of lntent to Delete, Federal Register: August 31, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 168).

Record of Decision, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site, EPA September 1992.

Second Five-Year Review, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site, EPA September 2003.

Third Five-Year Review, Joseph Forest Products Superfund Site, EPA September 2008.

Title Search Summary, Joseph Forest Products Site, EPA May 2008.

APPENDIX B – FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location Map

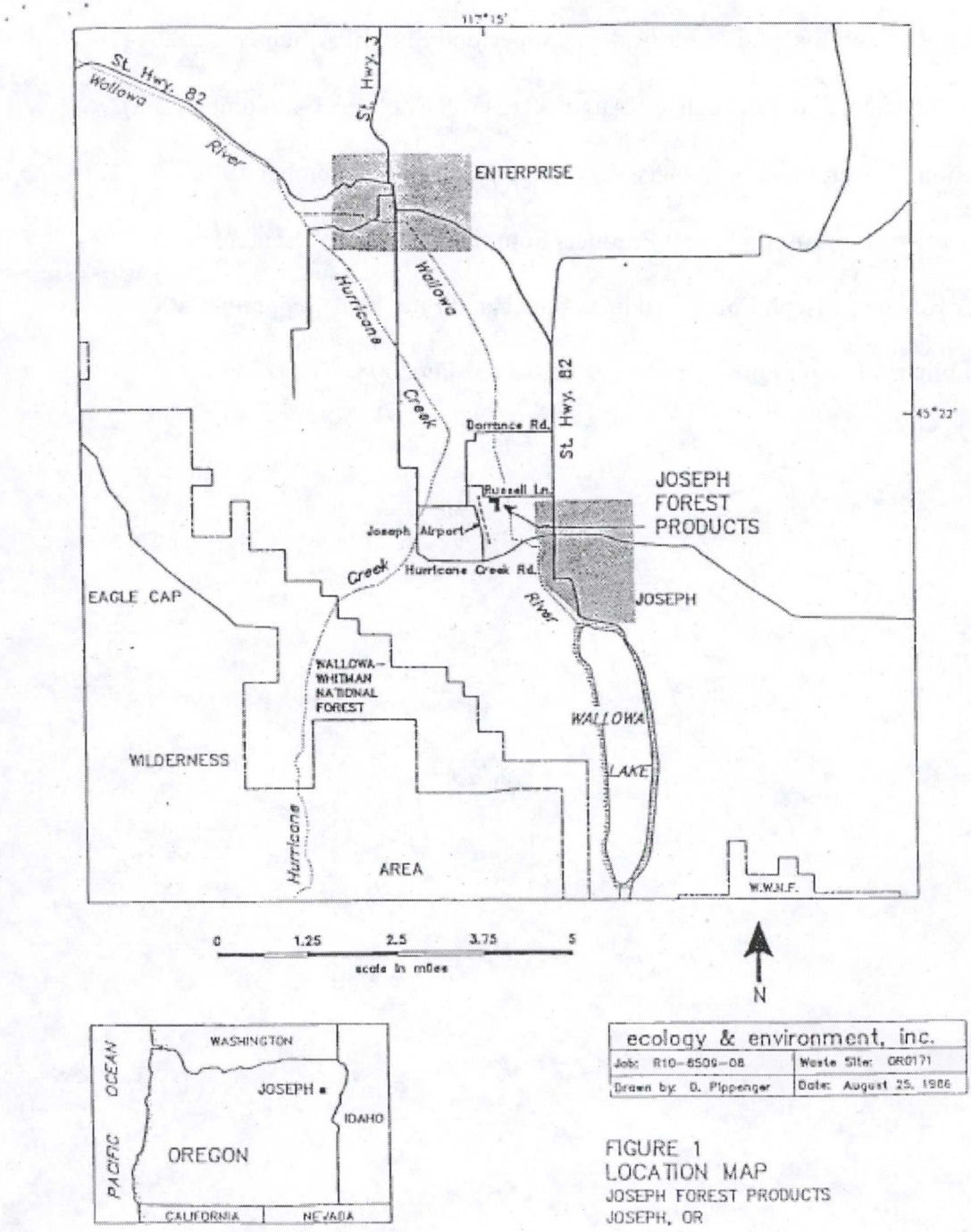


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
JOSEPH FOREST PRODUCTS
JOSEPH, OR

Figure 2 – Site Feature Map

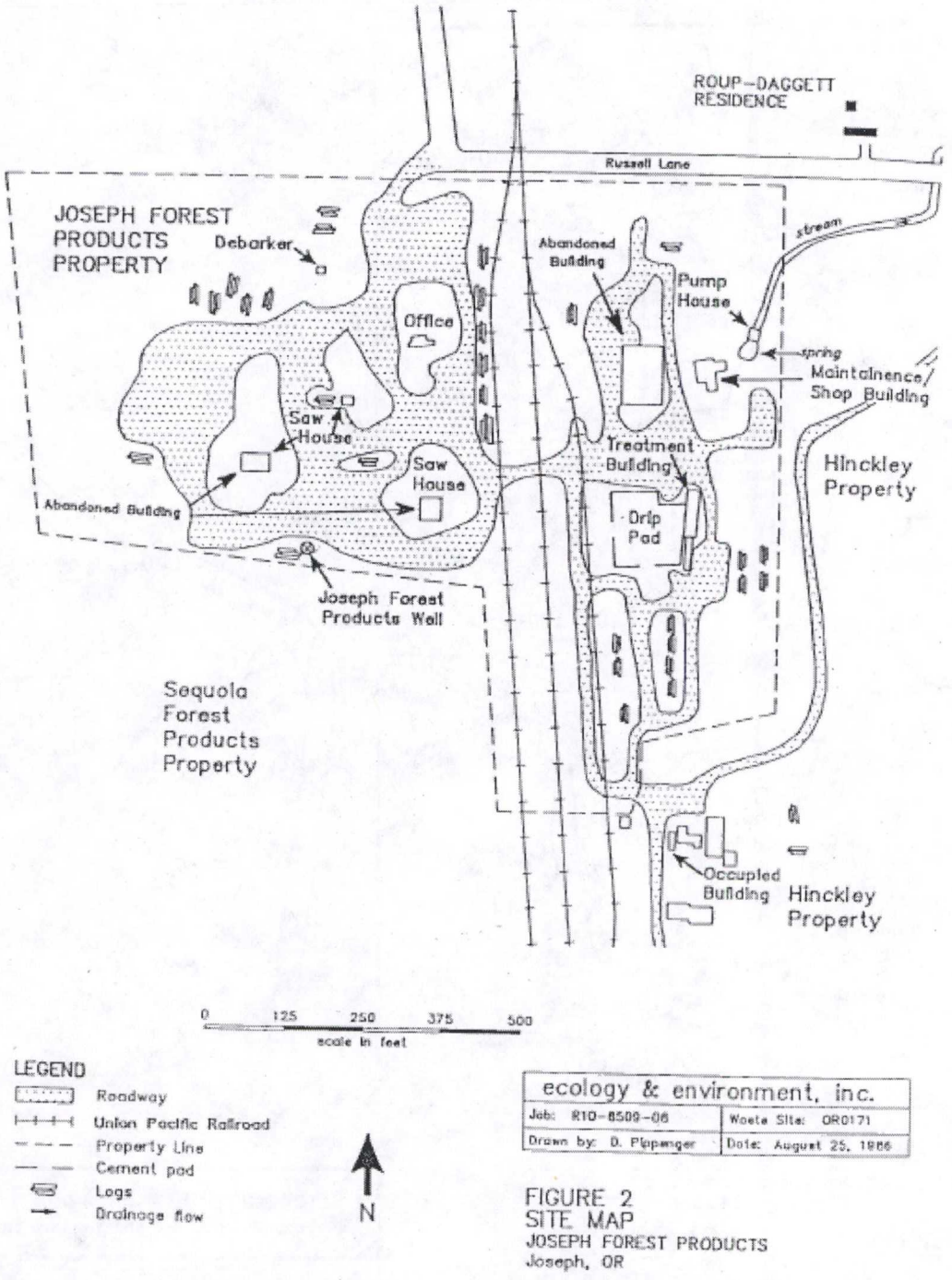


Figure 3 – Facility Plan Map

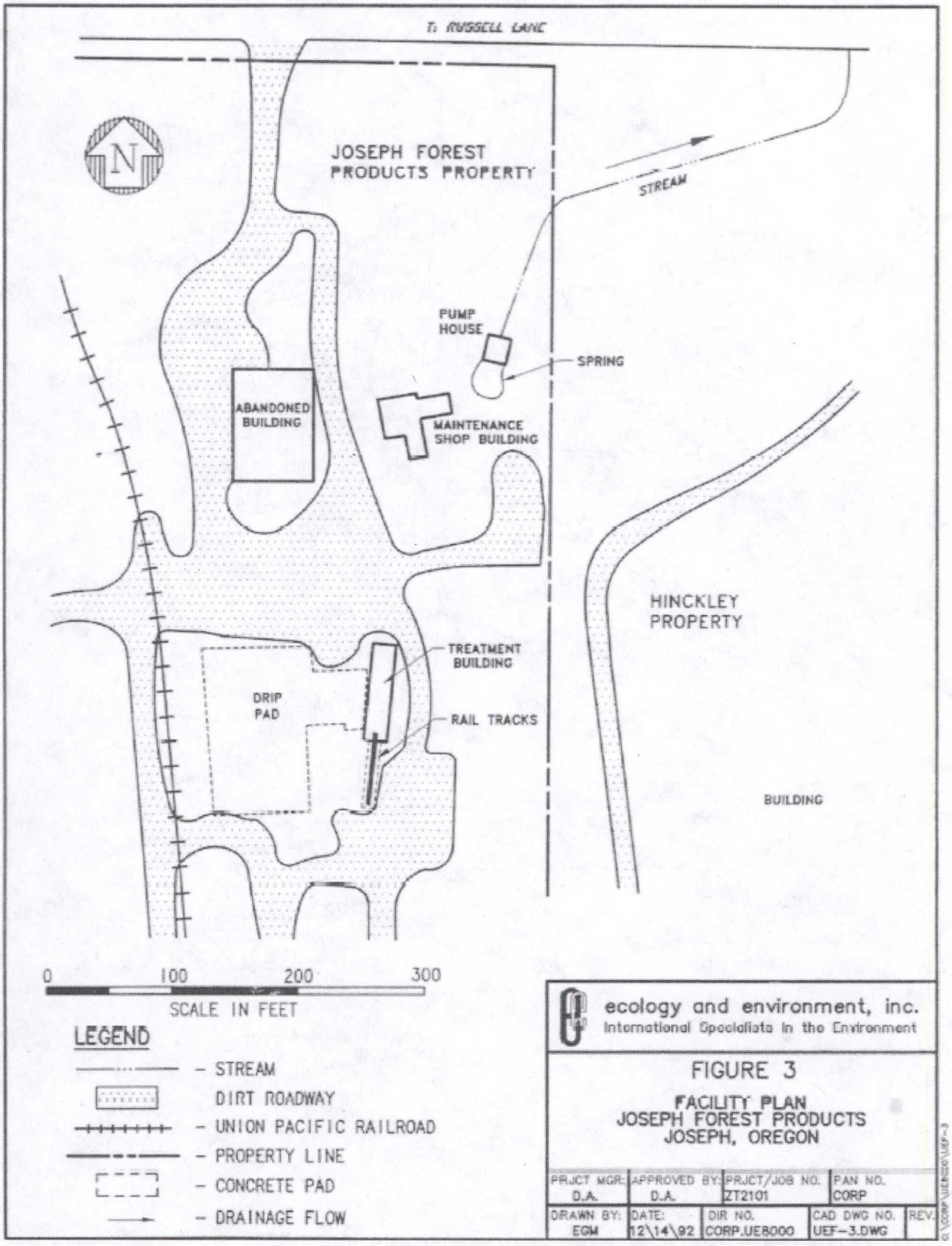
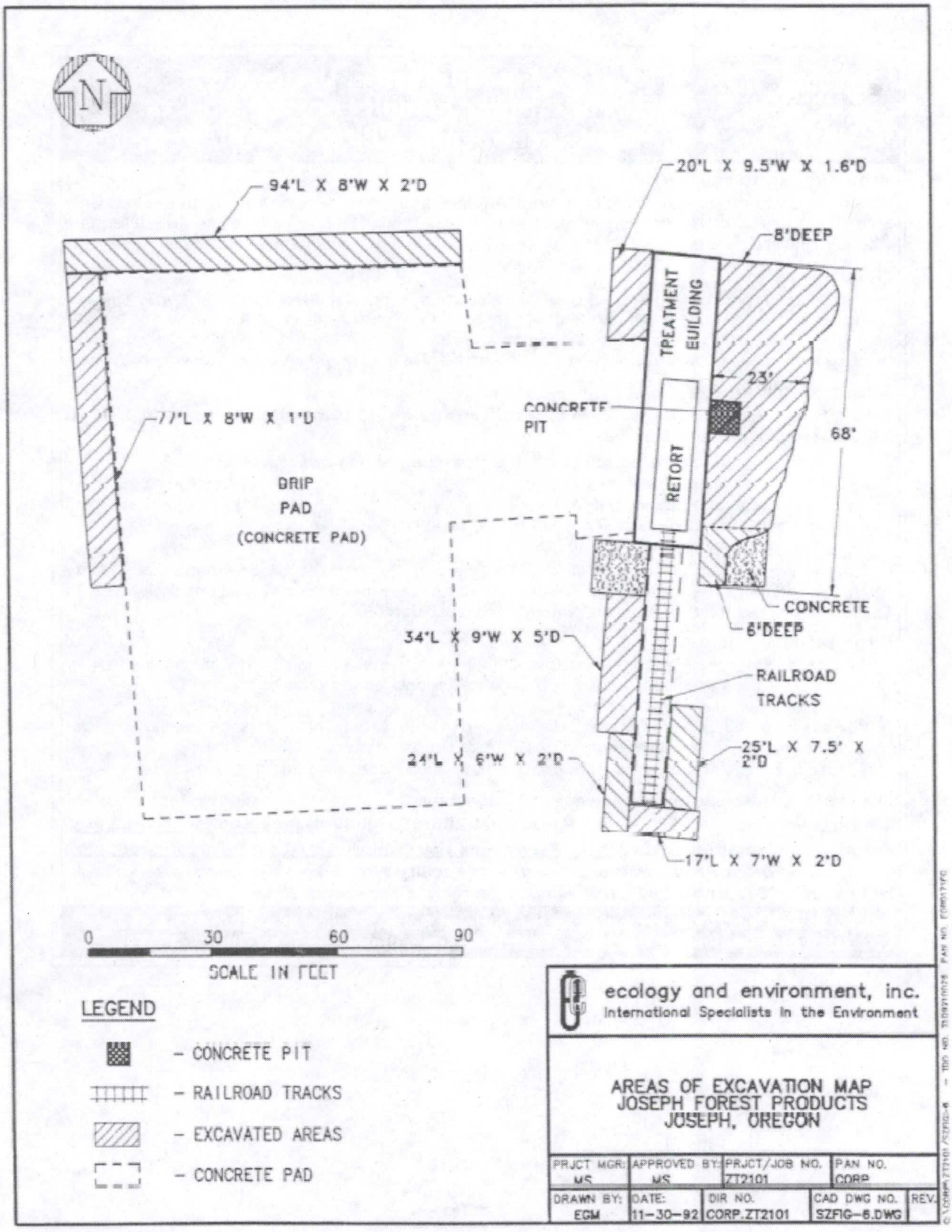


Figure 4 – Drip Pad Excavation Area Map



APPENDIX C – PUBLIC NOTICE

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Cleanup Review Underway For Former Joseph Forest Products Wood Treatment Facility, Joseph, Oregon

Why a cleanup review?

Whenever contamination remains on a site, EPA does a routine site review every five years. Only a small amount of contamination remains at this site. This 2019 five-year review will determine whether the site cleanup carried out in the early 1990s still protects people and the environment.

About the site

Joseph Forest Products was a wood treatment facility that operated from 1974 to 1985. The site is located about one mile north of the city of Joseph in Wallowa County. Contamination of the 18-acre site was a result of poor site management and a 1974 fire. That fire destroyed the treatment building and released hazardous wood treatment chemicals, contaminating soil and groundwater.

About the cleanup

Joseph Forest Products was listed as a Superfund site in 1989 with site cleanup from 1991 to 1993. Cleanup measures included:

- Removing contaminated soil and debris from the site and disposal offsite
- Demolishing the treatment building
- Decontaminating the drip pad
- Removing asbestos from the wood drying building
- Removing underground storage tanks

For three years after cleanup, EPA and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality conducted groundwater monitoring. Results did not show a need for any additional cleanup. In 1999, EPA deleted the Site from the National Priorities List.

Site status

- The site is within the watershed that provides drinking water to the city of Enterprise, Oregon. Sampling by the City of Enterprise at their water supply springs has not detected site related contamination in the town's water.
- Previous five-year reviews have determined that the site is protective of people and the environment. Only a small amount of subsurface contamination remains at the site.
- The site is zoned for non-residential use and is currently used as a pasture for livestock.

EPA staff is available to answer any questions about the Site or the Five-Year Review process.

Contact Jacob Moersen, EPA Project Manager, at **206-553-0542** or **moersen.jacob@epa.gov**

For more information go to: **https://www.epa.gov/superfund/joseph-forest-products**

The ***Joseph Forest Products Wood Treatment Facility Fifth Five-Year Review Report*** will be finished by September 2019, and available on the site page listed above.

TDD and/or TTY users may call the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339. Then please give the operator Jacob Moersen's phone number: 206-553-0542.